

DEFECTIVE PAGE

VOLUME 7.

NUMBER 35

7716E—CORNER SECOND AND RIVER STREETS

Terms—Two Dollars a Year.

The Celebration of the Fourth

duction of a deep thinker, a ready writer and a christian gentleman. It was not a blasing political harangue, full of pompous rhetoric and partisan bitterness to subserve personal aggrandizement, but a calm exposition of the present situation of national affairs, with a glance at the past and hopes for our future. Such an address, fraught as it was with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" could not but tend to elevate the sentiment and develop a wholesome type of American manhood. Dinner followed the oration, to which the hungry crowd rendered a fitting tribute. We cannot fail to give here a fitting notice of some well dressed, grabbing gormandizers that cursed that crowd, their conduct would have startled the propriety of the dirtiest porker. After satisfying the cravings of hunger, the crowd re-assembled and listened to some brief and appropriate speeches by Judge Clough of Osceola, Van Vorhes of the Stillwater Messenger, and other gentlemen of note. The Shergens of Chicago Lake sang some quartettes that would do no discredit to professionals. Their rendering of several pieces elicited the warmest

THE St. Paul Pioneer we learn is to be sold out to the Democracy in season for the Fall campaign. How is this Mr. Pioneer, are there any grains of truth in this last dish of Madame Rumor's concocting.

THE sale of grass on the school lands in this county takes place at the Post Office in this town on the 17th inst.

"JUVENUS," will appear next week.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

Done with neatness and dispatch at the
LITEROFFICE, which is well stocked with
Jobbing Material.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.)
COUNTY OF CHICAGO.

In Probate Court
June 29th 1896.

An instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and testament of John H. Smith of the county of Chicago, deceased, has been presented to the Probate Court for probate by Martha Kyden, it is ordered that she be admitted to proof before me at the office of the receiver of probate at Chicago, Illinois, at the Falls in the county of Chicago on Saturday the 21st day of July A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to produce and prove the same to the satisfaction of the court, and it is further ordered that public notice be given to all persons that they may appear and contest the probate of said Will by publishing a copy of this order in some newspaper published in the County of Chicago, and that the publication shall be prior to the day of hearing.

Given under my hand this 21st day of June A. D. 1896.

L. K. SMITH, Judge of Probate.

pairing done in a workmanlike manner, 7 10y

New Meat Market
—AT—
TAYLOR FALLS.
(Government St. opposite the Chicago House)
J. D. BALLARD.
The highest market price paid for Beef
Cattle, Sheep, Mutton, Hides, Furs, &c.
Taylor Falls Minn., June 2d 1866.

This Lime is warranted to be of
THE VERY BEST QUALITY
 And it is carefully put up in good sub-
 stantial barrels. All orders will be attended
 with promptness and dispatch.
ED. H. FOLSON, Agent, Taylors Falls.

B LANKS,
 All kinds of logah blanks for sale at this o-
 fice

duction of costly minerals. Two waxes are
 leopards, that console and destroy the delicate
 tissues of that sensitive organ.

The Eye Pain which is so common in re-
 lieving that most delicate and sensitive organ
 the *Human Eye*, has been found by experience
 to be the best remedy in the world for allevi-
 ating pain and healing rapidly and without
 fear.

Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Frost Bites,
 Hands, Ring Worms and all the
 Eruptions of Skin are cured by
 KNOX'S EYE. It is a certain and safe

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

St. Paul Advertisements.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS

CHEAP CASH STORE

Where you get Good Goods at Low Prices.

A Beautiful Stock of

DRESS GOODS

At all prices, from 15 cents upward.

SILK SACQUES AND BASQUETTES, CLOTH SACQUES AND BASQUETTES, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.

New Styles.

A handsome lot of

BLACK SILKS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c., &c.

Very Cheap.

H. K. TAYLOR,

ST. PAUL - MINN.

ROOT & CADDY

MUSIC DEALERS

—AND—

PUBLISHERS.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Sheet Music mailed postpaid to order. A complete stock of Sheet Music and Singing Books.

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WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, N. Y.

GEORGE STECK & CO., N. Y.

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TRAYN & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

LINDEMAN'S CYCLOID, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ, NEW YORK.

SCHOMACKER & CO., PHIL.

J. W. VOSE, BOSTON, MASS.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S

Celebrated Cabinet Organ.

Wheeler & Wilson's First Premium Sewing Machine.

Catalogues and Price Lists mailed free.

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130 Third Street, over Lygo's Millinery Store

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CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,

33,50 Per Doz.

AMBROTYPES,

Taken at very low prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

Persons wanting either

Ambrotypes or Photographs

are respectfully solicited to give me a call

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MUSIC DEALERS,

Concert Hall Block, St. Paul, Minn.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S,

GROVESTEIN, VOCE'S,

UNITED, ALSO FOR

PRINCE'S MELODIAN

and SCHOOL ORGANS.

AND

MASON & HAMLIN'S

Cabinet Organs.

N. B.—We keep constantly on hand

the only complete stock of

Sheet Music,

Musical Instruments,

Musical Merchandise,

the North West.

St. Paul, Minnesota 3011

CHAS. FRIEND,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Whips,

Saddles and Harnesses,

Fly Nets and Collars, &c.,

Trucks.

My Motto Is—Cheap For Cash.

Robert Street, between 4th and 5th Sts.

St. Paul, Minn. 163m

J. L. FOREPAUGH, M. ABERNATHY, G. R. FINCH

J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO.

[Successors to Justice, Forepaugh & Co.]

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.

No. 138 Third Street,

Saint Paul, Minn.

St. Paul Advertisements.

J. B. LYGO,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer

MILLINERY GOODS.

Ribbons, Straw and Silk Bonnets, French

Flowers and Feathers, Cloaks,

Mantillas Shawls, &c.

THIRD STREET, Minnesota

Saint Paul, 1716 6m.

A. BLAKEMAN,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

Silver & Plated Ware.

130 Third St., St. Paul.

Four doors below First National Bank.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired

by experienced workmen.

113yl

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Photograph and Ambrotype

Establishment.

Saint Paul - - - Minnesota.

Photographs and Ambrotypes of every style

St. Paul and other Views of Minnesota

Scenery; Photographs of Indians; Frames for

Photographs, Engravings, &c., &c., always on

hand. Orders receive prompt attention.

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DANON GREENLEAF,

Wholesale & Retail,

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks Jewelry, &c.

Third Street, Corner of Robert,

St. Paul, - - - Minnesota.

Particular attention paid to repairing fine

Watches. Work done for the trade on reason-

able terms. 113yl

R. O. STRONG'S

CARPET HALL,

225 Third Street, (Hog's Block),

Saint Paul, - - - Minnesota.

Imported dealer in and manufacturer of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Curtain Mate-

rials and Trimmings, Upholstering and Fur-

nishings Goods, Window Shades, Wall Paper

Mattresses, Feather, &c.

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VAWTER & ROSE,

Druggist No. 113 Third St. St. Paul, have

the most extensive wholesale and retail busi-

ness in the state. They keep an excellent

assortment of wine from the native grape, also

paints, oils, glassware, varnishes, dyes, etc.,

particulars, &c., &c., also put up and for sale

the vegetable Ju., Kimballe Linsamant, which

everybody should keep in the family for con-

stant use.

MOFFET'S HOTEL.

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Corner of Fourth and Jackson Streets.

F. B. CHILDS, - - - PROPRIETOR,

S. W. PATRICK, Clerk.

Singles leave this house daily for all parts

of Minnesota. Good stabling in connection

with the house. 113yl

B. Deaupre, P. H. Kelly,

BEAUPRE & KELLY,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

SAINT PAUL.

Agents for Laffins & Smith's Gun-

powder.

Sillwater Advertisements.

BUTLER & DODD,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

—DEALERS IN—

SALT, HIDES, GRAIN, FLOUR,

FEBD AND WOOL.

Agents for Northwestern

AND

American Express Co's.

SILLWATER, - - - MINNESOTA.

January 16, 1866. 113yl

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the

people of Sillwater and vicinity that he has

BOHRER, MORRISON & REEVES.

[Successors to COOLEY, CARVER, & CO.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Commission Merchants,

NUMBER 2, JACKSON STREET, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

We have in Store one of the LARGEST STOCKS of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Tobaccos and Cigars.

Which were selected by experienced buyers at Low Figures, to meet the wants of

this Trade. We would respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock, as we feel confident

we can meet the views of the closest buyers.

We are also prepared to handle Country Produce of all kinds, and make liberal cash ad-

vances on consignments.

Referring to the above, we take pleasure in commending our successors to our old friend

and patrons throughout the State, soliciting for them a continuance of the favors hitherto

extended to us. Very Respectfully,

Saint Paul, October 10th, 1865, COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

113yl

Miscellaneous.

DRUG STORE.

BENCH ST., TAYLORS FALLS.

H. MURDOCK,

Dealer in

A Complete Assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

DYE STUFFS, STATIONERY

VARNISHES, DIARIES,

PATENT MEDI-

CINES,

Yankee Notions and

EVERYTHING IN HIS LINE OF

BUSINESS,

All Medicines, Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Warranted Pure and Genuine,

and at low prices for cash.

Taylor Falls, May 19, 113yl

Stoves and Tinware.

JUST RECEIVED!

now offer the latest and most desirable

Patterns of Stoves,

AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TINWARE.

To the trade, which will be sold as near Chi-

cago and Milwaukee prices as possible, on the extra ex-

ception of laying down the goods in this mar-

ket will allow. I am now prepared to fill

all orders for

TINWARE, STOVE PIPE, &c., &c.

An examination of Stock, price, &c., &c., is

solicited.

—All kinds of Jobbing and Custom work

done, and all work warranted.

Call at the old stand, on First Street near

the bridge. THOMAS LACY

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

wholesale and retail.

501 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC

MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following:

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WORLD.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE GREAT

SCENERY.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF CLAS.

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope.

Our Catalogues will be sent to any address on receipt of

Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture and sell largely than any other house

250 varieties from 50 cents to \$25 each. Our as-

sortment is the most complete and beautiful in the

country. The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to

satisfy.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned has the pleasure of an-

nouncing that on the 14th of June they will

issue the first number of a new illustrated

Journal to be called

THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES.

Though there are already a large number

of periodical publications of the kind we pro-

pose to issue, and there is therefore no po-

W. H. C. Folsom's Column.

PIONEER STORE

Of the St. Croix Valley.

There is to be found in this store a large and

well selected stock of goods, adapted to the

WANTS OF THE PEOPLE

As cheap at retail as can be bought N. W.

of Chicago, in exchange for

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats,

Beans,

Pork,

Butter,

Wool,

Greenbacks or anything that can be used in

this hyperborean region.

Taylor's Falls Reporter.

An Unconditional Union Paper.—Devoted to the Best Interests of the Northwest.

VOLUME 7.

TAYLORS FALLS, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

NUMBER 36.

The Taylor's Falls Reporter.

CHAS. W. FOLSON, Editor & Publisher.

PRICE—COPPER SECOND AND FIFTH EDITIONS.

Terms—Two Dollars a Year.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

It is with sincere pleasure and unfeigned satisfaction that we are enabled to herald the dawning of a better day for our town. At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the M. E. Church, on last Sunday evening, was inaugurated a strong, healthy movement tending to the eradication and total extirpation of that hydra-headed monster, Intemperance. The subject was handled, as it should be, without gloves. Ways and means for the suppression of this infamous traffic in ardent spirits and the bodies and souls of men, were discussed; the pledge was circulated and well signed, and a formidable petition was almost unanimously adopted, beseeching our Town Council to pass a prohibitory ordinance. It is a fact patent to every good citizen, having at heart the welfare of our town and humanity at large, that there exists urgent need of efficient, organized, and immediate action, that shall uproot this crying evil. Some one has well said that "a compromise with sin is a surrender to the devil,"—and experience is demonstrating this trite maxim.

Concerning this matter there stand forth prominent, indisputable facts that cannot be gainsayed. Since its baneful influence first exerted a controlling power in our midst, there has been written a luminous chapter in scalding tears and the bitterest anguish, which should be of the truest service as indication of the terrible dream that holds high carnival at every dispensary of alcoholic drugs. It has also demonstrated the stringent necessity of a real and not a delusive knowledge of the facts concerning this burning disgrace, however uncomplimentary and uncomfortable it may be—a necessity not to be overestimated, and of vital importance to us as a town and as individuals.

From the cry which smiting Bacchus is hurrying extends, have flowed countless sorrows, horrors and crimes in our little community. It has by its direct agency hurried many of our best and most genial and companionable friends and acquaintances to premature graves, and to day is paving the way for other good friends; this "King of Shadows" loves a shining mark."

Next to its death-dealing properties—ignoring it as a physical, moral and intellectual blight, for this we all understand—we will touch on the pecuniary, it being easier to reach the pocket than the conscience. The very lowest estimate that can be placed on the amount, worse than thrown away, in dram-shops in our town is \$25,000 per annum—yet with this perpetual useless drain on the purses of our people, they tell us we cannot afford a graded school for the education of our children, nor complete a church for religious worship—an unpalatable verity to ponder well.

We are all aware that the impudent, filthy, degraded, half-naked, vagabond copper-colored scavengers, that lounge around our streets and make night hideous are the legitimate offspring of the cursed fire-water. For the fruits of this remorseless avocation,—"by their fruits ye shall know them,"—let the low unkempt mounds in our quiet cemetery, and scattered over our hillsides, the bones made desolate, the families sorrow-stricken, make the sad answer. One half the male population of this region that have crossed the cold, dark stream with the grim ferryman have been sacrificed by the serpent still. Let some one familiar with the facts dispute these terrible statements.

A sneering scoffer of very profound erudition volunteered us the information that any attempt to regulate or in any way interfere with rum selling, was an old Puritan device, an effort, steeped in sniveling, hypocritical and straight-laced fanaticism, which pretends to be very pious and thanks God it is not as the publicans, while the canting advocates stir their roses into other people's business and try to establish a brotherly love by statute and church meetings.

The effort put forth to promote public order by abolishing this traffic, is, you

were told, a remnant of that remorseless, stern old policy of the crop-haired Pilgrim conventicles, that burnt witches and made it a sin to sneeze on Sunday. This was the gist of his impressive and unanswerable argument.

Every man it is claimed has the natural and inalienable right to get drunk—very drunk, and when he breaks the law he must be held to the penalty.—But it is idle cry our conservative friends to think you can make men better by law. They deem it as a stupid and natural folly of the party that assumes all the virtues and talents. Thus is their conclusive and clinching argument worn threadbare and every attempt to curtail the increasing influence of this vile business denounced.

The object of sound law is public order and morality, and not the regulation or invasion of personal rights. Summary laws are such as infringe upon personal rights, and it is an adroit trick to thus represent any law that is distasteful. This trick played itself when it sought to defeat anti-slavery laws as irreligious on the ground that Divine Law sanctioned slavery.

Again, they tell us that we have undertaken an impossibility and this tempest is beaten lustily and with some effect, for the purple-bottled, conservative element is lost in contemptuous pity for the Quixotic fools and wonder that people should try to do what in the nature of things cannot be done.

Now society is of the opinion that gunpowder and nitro-glycerine are commodities that must be regulated by law both in storage and sale. It is idle to say that any one can deal in these twin elements of destruction and death, and society have nothing to do with it.

Society has the right to defend its own order and safety and must judge for itself when they are threatened. It therefore justly claims to have jurisdiction over the barter in intoxicating drinks in the interest of public order. It cannot say that a man shall not get drunk, but it does say that the traffic in a dangerous commodity shall be put under surveillance and if deemed necessary, abolished.

It opposes liquor selling as a crime and dram-shops as a nuisance. Is this a summary effort to make men virtuous by statute? To decree any such attempt by a people goaded by so terrible a nuisance as a Puritan blue law is simply an appeal to a lamentably ignorant prejudice. It is in intelligent, enlightened and progressive communities and not among the barbarous and demoralized, that laws are passed and enforced prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons and the traffic in dangerous commodities, and it would be a moral impossibility to show that a glass of poor whisky is not a weapon as dangerous to society as a revolver in the pocket or a keg of powder in a store.

If under certain conditions society may protect itself against these it can defend itself in the same way against rum.

BOAT BUILDING AT THIS PLACE.—We have been informed on good authority that arrangements are perfect for the building of some ten or a dozen lighters on the steam saw mill at this place, for steamboating the rapids on the Mississippi. Probably no place can afford better facilities for this business than this, and we are glad they are to be developed. Capt. Marshall Winch of the *Dells* also designs building another boat for different parties this coming winter at this place. His last winter's work was so successful that he is fain to try again and has selected Taylor's Falls as the best place for such business.

NEW HOTEL.—Mr. John Robinson, of St. Croix Falls, has taken possession of the Big Hotel at this place. This hotel was erected in flush times at a great cost and possesses a greater capacity than any house this side of St. Paul. We understand that Mr. Robinson will thoroughly repair and refurnish the huge hotel throughout, and open it at once, both for the accommodation of travelers and as a summer resort.

HOT WEATHER.—It is hard to conceive how we poor mortals survive this hot weather. It appears as if all nature must soon melt, thaw and resolve itself into a molten mass unless the temperature of the air moderates soon. Fahrenheit indicated 101° yesterday in the shade. Six months ago the same indicator froze up at 42° below. "Shendene" you pay for money and you take your choice."

THAT DAILY MAIL about which so much has been written and said, and so little done has not as yet made its appearance, and nothing definite can be learned of its whereabouts. Messrs. Burbank & Co. bring a tri weekly with commendable regularity, but the contractor by the river route to Prescott, with "desirable local connections" has not been heard from. It might be well, as Mr. Donnelly suggested, for "the people interested, to insist upon a faithful fulfillment of the contract." Mail service to this place has always been more or less a miserable botch, and it is high time that effective arrangements be made "consistent with the importance of the office supplied." The Sec. Ass't P. M. G. wrote a smooth, fair letter, explaining the whole matter to his own satisfaction. But something is needed beyond these plausible pen and ink sketches of proposed routes, schedules and contracts. Perhaps a few more editorial remarks in the St. Paul Press would complete the work it claimed to have begun.

DIED OR CONSUMED—at his residence in this place, Mr. O. P. Wickstrom, on Saturday, July 7th, 1866. He was an old resident, in this town, having resided here since his first organization. By a sober, industrious life he won the esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the daily walks of life, and he died respected by all. Owing to a long illness he left a large family in somewhat straitened circumstances.

FOR HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The Rev. Wm. McKinley having been appointed by this Red Wing institution, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, to solicit subscriptions for its maintenance, and recognizing the Savior's command to "begin at Jerusalem," he succeeded in raising upwards of \$300 last Sunday. He is now traveling through different sections of the State awakening an interest in this charitable purpose.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the many improvements making in town, we notice that Mr. Wm. Delaney is erecting a substantial stone wall, and a next sidewalk and also digging a well, all of which is very sensible and will increase the value of his property. He takes possession of the store in a few days and we predict that he will sustain the former prestige of the "Corner Store."

LOW WATER.—The St. Croix still flows to the sea, although with a decidedly downward tendency, following the example of the "Father of Waters" it has dropped to within a few inches of low water mark and is yet gradually on the decline.

POST OFFICE AT FRANCONIA.—The enterprising citizens of this little borough, after much discouragement and increased effort have erected a post office at that place. The mail is brought from the regular route, this being a branch office, by private subscription, the mail carrier refusing to recognize any office over forty rods from his route.

VIEWS IN THE DALLIES.—We are under obligations to Mr. Upton of St. Anthony, one of the best artists in the West, for several stereoscopic views of the picturesque dells at this place. They are most emphatically the finest views of those rugged piles of trap rock extant. Whinery of St. Paul publishes them and they are for sale at this place by O. Root.

HORSES.—The drovers that sent through some two or three droves of cattle from this place to Bayfield last Fall, returned a few days since with a lot of horses. Quite a brisk trade in cattle is springing up with Eastern markets and the mines, via Bayfield and Superior.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT.—Mr. Kent of Osceola has the skeleton of the hull of a steamboat built at that place now ready for planking. The "navy yard" yet retains its former prestige, and "long may it wave" a source of pride and profit to our neighboring town.

RETURNED.—Eugene Blanding, Esq., returned home yesterday. He has been in charge of the little steamer *Spray*, in the Chippewa river trade.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We give place this week to "Juvenia" and an "Old Pioneer" both of which will warrant a careful perusal. The one contains suggestions as to the present of the other reminiscences of the past.

GOING EAST.—Mr. W. H. C. Folson and wife start for Maine, away down east in the "State of Bangor" next Monday, to be gone five or six weeks.

THE WORST KIND OF SUM worked is that ciphered by the diseased mathematicians who are always in the rule of abstraction as to the merits and successes of others and never in addition as to their own.

Reminiscences of Twenty-Eight Years Ago.

BY AN OLD PIONEER.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeable to your request and my promise, I will give you a few sketches and incidents of the first settlement of this place. The first landing of the pilgrims took place, not from the Mayflower, but from the old side wheel steamer *Palmyra*, Capt. Holland, July 17th, 1838, which was chartered for the occasion by the old St. Croix Lumbering Company, to make the trip from St. Louis for them, which port she left on the 5th of July, with several representatives of the company, including the notorious one-eyed Wash Libby, as their Managing Agent, about fifty men, millwrights, carpenters, masons, lumbermen, teamsters, two Irish families, four months provisions, and teams, together with the implements for the erection of mills and shops. Most of the men, teams and provisions were procured at Alton, Ill. Nothing worthy of note took place during the voyage to Ft. Snelling, where Stambaum, Frank Steele, N. W. Kitson and H. H. Sibley, stockholders in company, resided. The boat having supplies for the Fort lay over there a day, giving those who were there an opportunity to walk over to the famous Falls of St. Anthony and see the elephant, which consisted of Steele's claim shanty on the East side, and the old stone mill and log house on the west side. Steele's log shanty is still standing. The next day several of the aforesaid owners took passage with us and came around with us to the Dells, Capt. Holland christened Sleepy Hollow. Being the first boat to disturb the River or Lake St. Croix, the natives were considerably astonished. On arriving at the landing we were met by a party of eight or ten men headed by A. Boyce, who had made their way from Galena to Snake River in a Mackinaw boat, for the purpose of cutting a raft of logs to take below. But the Indians made a descent upon them, and they left in haste, not stopping to make the portage at St. Croix, but run their boat over the falls at the peril of their lives, the only loss however being that of an eight dollar fur hat. The loss caused the owner great discomfort and also much merit to all on board the *Palmyra*. With fight depleted on their countenances they told their tale of woe and were much elated to have our assistance to fight the Indians. It was not very consoling to hear such stories on our first arrival.

We found a log warehouse near where the present St. Croix warehouse stands, and a 16x20 house, built of round logs and occupied by a French family named Robinette, standing near the place now occupied by the hardware store at Taylor's Falls. At this place there was also a similar building. The next year a claim shanty was erected at Prescott, then called St. Charles. The only improvements north of Prairie du Chien were those mentioned above. There was not even a wood yard, the boat's crew having to cut the wood for the use of the boat.

Stambaum, Steele, Kitson & Co., had discovered these falls and built the claim shanty the previous year, and Baker, the Indian trader had done the same at Taylor's Falls, but he dying in the winter of '39 it passed into the hands of the Fur Company. But little was accomplished the first season in the way of improvements. A double house of hewn logs was erected near the south end of the present red house. Each end was twenty feet square, 1½ stories high with a space of twelve feet intervening, all under one roof. A blacksmith shop was also built, the lower part of stone. The stone work is still standing, the only remnant of any of the improvements I can find save some of the timbers of the mill, after an absence of twenty seven years.

When I left a large force were engaged in digging a race near the east end of the bridge with the intention of erecting a large mill at the present steamboat landing, but I perceive this project was afterwards abandoned.

A curse or blight seems to rest upon this spot where nature has been so lavish of natural advantages, and a faint of money been expended. Bad management is a fruitful source, and if "a bad

beginning makes a good ending" surely a glorious future is somewhere. The first stockholders were none of them practical business men, but speculators, Gov. officials, Indian traders, &c., and the managing agents selected were in those early years among the very worst class. The first one represented himself as an experienced lumberman from Maine, whereas he never saw a pine tree until he landed here, and on his arrival he turned his attention with the auxiliaries of a barrel of whisky and a lot of beads, to Indian trading, instead of looking to the interests of his Company. The men were badly treated, ill fed, and a consequence bad feeling was the result. All but twelve deserted the first season, and the remainder were confined during the long tedious winter with nothing to relieve the monotony but a cracked violin and a pack of cards.

The 15th of May brought a boat with men and supplies, and no criminal ever rejoiced more at the word "reprieve" than we did when aroused at midnight by the welcome words, "Boys the boat's come." A large part of the new comers were cheap men, hired cheap, fed cheap, and ground hard by the new agent W. P. Darnes, who superseded the one-eyed Libby. No better managing qualifications were brought to bear than formerly, though the new agent was much prized for his nigger driving qualities. Mosquitoes were numerous and no recourse but the burning sun and everlasting smudge.

As the poor "Lo's" were a large element in the population and associations of that time a few words may not be amiss regarding the brave, noble, ingenious misused Ojibway. The Company, although prepared for operations, delayed awaiting the ratification of the treaty which ceded these lands to the government. According to the treaty stipulations the Indians were to have their first payment in July, and soon after our arrival began to assemble from all parts of their dominions, refusing to hunt or work until paid. They were an exceedingly annoying and at times matters looked serious. They would fill our houses to overflowing while the leading braves made their speeches, the tone of which was that their lands were sold to white men, we were white men and must pay them, they were starving and if we did not fork over they should help themselves. A few presents would appease them for the time and in a few days the same scenes would be re-enacted. On the 4th or 5th of November the old *Ojibway* landed their goods where Stillwater now stands and about 1200 Indians assembled and received their first payment. They all came in canoes which were very valuable to them, and were in a Sioux country among their deadliest enemies, when the river closed with ice and snow. They consequently had to destroy their canoes to keep them from their enemies, while the squaws packed what was left out of one hundred barrels of flour twenty-five barrels of pork, guns, ammunition, blankets, two kegs of Mexican dollars, &c. The most part of it was used up before leaving, and many died from over eating after so long fasting. Their first payment was an actual curse and no one to blame of course. A few days before the payment two barrels of pork and one of butter were stolen from us. The company carried in a bill for \$350 which was allowed by the chiefs, who willingly paid for the pork but demanded at the butter as they had eaten so heartily of it that they were all sick. A short time after our arrival and before we had learned the ways of the simple hearted savage, a large party, painted themselves ferociously and as we were seating ourselves to dinner in a little arbor came up and began a war dance a short distance off. We all gathered around intent on watching every motion. It lasted about 15 minutes, when we returned to our dinner, but not a knife, fork or spoon was to be found, and a pig of lead was also missing. These were never recovered.

One day an old buck Indian came and begged a piece of pork. The agent went to the barrel and lifted out a nice piece with the tail on. This Mr. Chippewa deemed an insult and suddenly walked off. A yoke of oxen were grazing a short distance away, one of which he drove off a couple of miles and made meat of.

One word more with reference to the company and I will close. It first consisted of twelve shares and eight owners. The by-laws were that unless the assessments were paid up with thirty days after notice, their shares should revert to the Company, and one after another after meeting large assessments and seeing no show for a dividend let them go by default. By this means a few stockholders got the whole thing and have kept it a bone of contention ever since, neither party ever having received enough to pay the costs of litigation.

Their improvements are rotted away and a sufficient water power to run the combined mills of Lowell and Manchester runs untrammelled to the sea. \$72,000 and three years time were spent before the first plank was sawed. One of the company—old Stambaum—confidentially borrowed \$25,000 of the half breeds at a payment, went east on a visit and never returned.

For the Taylor's Falls Reporter.

LOGS.

MR. EDITOR:—Your readers may enquire what about logs; they are relative only to trade and commerce, not a theme for an essay or scope for the imagination. A tree in all its symmetry and verdure, is admitted to be beautiful, but when felled to the ground by the whirlwind, the subtle lightning, or by human power it is deprived of all that we admire, and lies an uncomely log to be converted in a variety of ways for mercantile use.

Logs have power, not only in a commercial line but in their identity. They are attended with the greatest care, from their plurality to their deposit. We may imagine their course a grand campaign where the human talents are called into requisition, in planning maneuvering and life hazardous. Hardships and privations accompany the attendants. The camp and guard follow in their train, not in the armour of glittering bayonet or clashing sword but with pickaxe, spikes and axes that can be strangely blended with an institution of valor, gallantry and religion which constituted one of the most remarkable features in the history of European nations in the Middle Ages. The sons of noblemen destined for the cause entered at the age of seven years on a course of education which was to prepare them for the performance of its duties, and enjoyment of its honors. The place of their education was not infrequently the castle of their father or some neighboring noble, while their unfortunate companions were to gain a limited source of knowledge by which they were prompted to perform crime and feats for the favored few to eradicate. How many thanks should we offer that the present age have the glorious institution of the Common School, by which the present generation can obtain a beneficial education. The fault of ignorance and crime lies not to the public authorities, unless in a contentious, overbearing community. There the results are readily seen and the effects are deplorable. To proceed from this digression to the logs we find the rolling and pitching through the river, over rock and falls, through gorges and dalls, and are to the gazers on a scene of wonder. The greatest excitement is manifest when they halt within the vicinity of a town. The whole populace is in tumult. Schools are dismissed; ladies of rank and fashion are wending their way over rocks and brambles regardless of rents and tatters that necessarily accompany the undertaking. Artists, tourists, ministers, doctors and lawyers, are perched on high places, watching with intense interest the moving, not of the waters, but of the logs. Should an unfortunate steamboat be moored, perhaps at night, at a quiet landing, all hands in the enjoyment of sleep, dreaming not of danger when the cry awakes them that the "logs are coming," the boat is in danger, she is raised by their power quite out of the river, while they are heaving and crashing around her, drifting her with their force in safety below or dashing her to pieces among the rocks and eddies. Their power ends not here. The individuals who hold the reins of this conflict, are oftentimes surrounded with the luxuries of life, apparently at ease, in all the enjoyment the world can bestow, but should the veil that shields from human observation the movements of the inner life be withdrawn, the scenes changes. Sleepless nights, fears and fastings are not uncommon events that follow amid the outward display of competence. The panic and the fluctuations of market are continually shadowing their joys and hopes. Not infrequently the soul of man is brought very low, which testifies that the immortal soul of man is shaken on its throne by the power of logs.

—How holy is the joy and the pain of pure, unspiced music! Its jubilee and its sound of woe are not for any one circumstance in life, but for life, for existence itself; and nothing is worthy its tears but eternity.

Barium says, "I never patronize a business man that don't advertise, for the reason that I invariably get cheated. The penurious principle that prevents a man from keeping his business before the people will prevent him from selling cheap." If any man understands business, that man is P. T. Barium.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SPICER.

Physician and Surgeon.

Having located permanently at Taylor's Falls, prepared to attend to all professional calls. Surgery will receive special attention. Office next door to W. H. C. Folson's Store. Taylor's Falls, July 7, 1866.

CHICAGO HOUSE.

TAYLORS FALLS, MINN. This house has been recently fitted up and offers good accommodations to travelers. A good stable and careful drivers also warrant good care horses, &c.

GEO. W. MURDOCK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in the Drug Store, TAYLORS FALLS, MINN. All cases promptly attended to. nvs26t

OSCAR ROOS, REGISTER OF DEEDS.

FOR CHICAGO COUNTY. Will pay prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Chicago and adjoining counties. Taylor's Falls, Minn., May 15th, 1866. nvs26t

New Meat Market.

TAYLORS FALLS. (Government Store, opposite the Chicago House.) J. D. BALLARD. The highest market price paid for Beef, Cattle, Sheep, Mutton, Hides, Pork, &c. Taylor's Falls, Minn., Jan 21 1866. nvs26t

ANTON BAIER, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Taylor's Falls, - - Minn. Keeps on hand a complete stock of leather for manufacturing the goods in his line. All work warranted. A share of patronage solicited. Shop on Government St. nearly opposite the Chicago House. nvs26t

St. Croix White Lime.

THEOBALD & CO. FRANCONIA, MINNESOTA. This lime is warranted to be of THE VERY BEST QUALITY. It is carefully put up in good substantial barrels. All orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. ED. H. FOLSON, Agent, Taylor's Falls, Minn. nvs26t

A GREAT CHANCE.

ED. J. Ames of Minneapolis, owns the following lands in this County, and will sell them on the best of terms: S. 31 Sec. 12, Town 25, Range 21. N. 31 Sec. 12, " " " " " " " " W. 31 Sec. 12, " " " " " " " " E. 31 Sec. 12, " " " " " " " " These lands are well situated, being contiguous to Roads and Settlements. Inquire for particulars of E. J. Ames, Minneapolis. Taylor's Falls, May 14, 1866. nvs26t

DRUG STORE.

BENCH ST., TAYLORS FALLS.

H. MURDOCK.

Dealer in A Complete Assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS, STATIONERY, VARNISHES, DIAPHRAGMS, PATENT MEDICINES, Yankee Notions and EVERYTHING IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS.

All Medicines, Domestic Wines and Liquors, Warranted Pure and Genuine, and at low prices for cash. Taylor's Falls, May 19. nvs26t

Stoves and Tinware.

JUST RECEIVED!

I now offer the latest and most desirable Patterns of Stoves, AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TINWARE.

To the trade, which will be sold as near Chicago and Milwaukee prices as the extra expense of laying down the goods in this market will allow. I am now prepared to fill all orders for

TINWARE, STOVE PIPE, &c., &c. An examination of Stock, prices, &c., &c., is solicited.

All kinds of Jobbing and Custom work done, and all work warranted.

Call at the old stand, on First Street, over the bridge.

THOMAS LOCK.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

EXORBITANT TAXATION OF OUR PEOPLE.

Enormities of Congressional Action.

LEGISLATION FOR CLASS-INTEREST.

The Sentiment of the People.

VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

From Harper's Weekly.

WHAT DO WE PAY TAXES FOR?

The fiscal year 1895-96 will close by the time these lines are published. Enough is already known to enable the intelligent citizen to estimate the revenue for the year. They report that the revenue from internal taxes will not be less than \$500,000,000, and that the revenue from customs (which is payable in gold) will not be less than \$155,000,000, estimating the gold at 132 per cent. They tell us that the public revenue will not be less than \$655,000,000—a larger income than is enjoyed by any other government on the face of the earth.

This is not a subject for unmitigated satisfaction. It is a subject to think that our Government is the richest in the world. But, after all, these riches are drawn from the labor and profits of the citizens of the United States, and the proportion may be as well put in another shape—namely, that the citizens of the United States are the most heavily taxed people on the face of the earth. If the population of the country may be safely estimated at 82,000,000, we are paying this year at the rate of \$15.60 per head, which is double the average rate paid in Europe. It is not quite so grand to realize that we pay, man, woman, and child, white and colored, twice as much money to support our free republican Government as is paid by the "destitute masses of Europe" (we are anticipating the orators of next week) to maintain their worn-out, bloated despots. Our whistle is a good one, and sounds clear and shrill; it is we are paying for it, seemingly.

These reflections are timely, in view of the final adjustment of the tax and tariff bills in Congress. The Revenue Commission urged the reduction of the number of not very productive and decidedly inequitable taxes, and the reduction of others. Neither House of Congress has adopted its suggestions, and the Revenue Commission has been reduced to a mere advisory body. The House of Representatives, under the leadership of Senator Stanford and Mr. Stevens, seems inclined to insist on maintaining the present rate of taxation. Sound economic theory would urge a reduction of the rate of taxation, and for the sake of the revenue, a reduction of the exorbitant duties upon foreign goods. They seem more likely to be increased than diminished.

The most curious feature in the affair is, that the important questions arising to be considered by Congress exclusively from the point of view of class interest. When the internal revenue on tobacco is in question, committees are heard representing the tobacco growers, the cigarette makers and the tobacco vendors; no one represents the smokers. When the tax and duty on iron and steel is in question, the representatives of the iron and steel manufacturers appear who represent the iron and steel consumers of iron. When the tax or duty on wool comes up, delegations appear before the Committee to argue the question from the point of view of the wool-growers, other delegations which look at it from the point of view of manufacturers of woolen clothes, and yet other delegations which represent importers of foreign wool and wools; nobody seeks an audience on behalf of the great community which wears woolen clothes. Everybody, it seems, has his say before the committee, and before Congress except the public. The public has no delegates and no friends. When the new proposed tariff is being laid before the committee on the wool duty, we know that the question at issue is whether we—the poor, helpless public—shall be taxed by the wool-growers, or by the woolen manufacturers, or by the importers. It is not a question whether or no we shall be taxed. That is a foregone conclusion, and the question is, how much we shall be taxed. So we care very little which of the rival claimants for the plunder, of which we are sure to be bereft, will win. It is a nice question, but the question of how much we shall be taxed, which will last, and which will win. We remember, about five years ago, when the tariff was being altered, that a question arose about the duty on wool-crowns. The duty under the existing tariff was nearly prohibitory; it was proposed to make it wholly tax-free. The wool-growers maintained by Senator Simmons of Rhode Island on behalf of the wool-crowns of Providence, Rhode Island. There was nobody to answer him but a friend in Washington. A feeble protest was registered by a New York journalist, but it had no effect. Senator Simmons carried his point, the duty on wool-crowns was made prohibitory, and the American wool-grower, of Providence, Rhode Island, is understood to have declared dividends equal to one hundred per cent. per annum. This is only one instance among many.

The people of the United States love their Government, intend to maintain their national credit, and are able to pay taxes which would crush less prosperous nations to the earth. But the poor, patriotic, stupid old tax-paying public may nevertheless be inclined to the extent of knowing how much of the taxes it pays really goes to the support of the Government, and how much to the fattening of such concerns as Mr. Simmons-Wool-Crowns Company of Providence, Rhode Island, the American Wool-Crowns Company, we, as law-abiding people, will put our hands in our pockets for nothing. And as to the law, we are to pay money to Mr. Smith, who is a wool-grower in Michigan, or to Mr. Jones, who is an iron-furnace in Pennsylvania, we shall be sure to get our backs on the day appointed. But "when found, we shall make a note of it," as Captain Othello says. And when the election day comes round, the chances are fair that we shall draw the attention of the regular nominees to the subject somewhat in these terms: "Mr. Brown or Mr. Jones, I calculate to vote for you as the regular nominee of the party. I expect

you to support the Government of the United States, and to vote whatever laws may be necessary to maintain its credit, and to enable it to pay its way equitably as one of the leading nations of the world. If, in order to do this, the necessary money is to be raised by a tax of \$15.60 per head, as we have paid in 1895-96, vote bravely, and we'll foot the bill. But before you vote any of my money to fill the pockets of such concerns as Mr. Simmons-Wool-Crowns Company of Providence, Rhode Island, I want to know it. I who speak as a producer too. If any producer may be, to claim my share and expect you to secure it. If Simmons-Wool-Crowns Company is to get money out of the public for making wool-crowns, I claim an equal amount for raising onions. Mine are beautiful of their kind. If neighbor Brown gets money for wool-growing, I claim an equal sum for growing potatoes. If Jones is rewarded for manufacturing cotton or woolen clothes, I demand just as much for my field of squashes which are credit to American agriculture. If Smith draws money from the nation for manufacturing iron, I insist that my brother, the cobbler, who needs money to pay for his shoes, should receive a corresponding amount for manufacturing shoes. We don't know much about political economy down our way; but we know how to make up for it each year. Uncle Sam pays anybody a premium for carrying on an honest business, like an honest business, and if you are not prepared, Mr. Brown or Williams (as the case may be), to claim my share of the fund for my onions, potatoes, and squashes, and my brother's highbush, I guess, as soon as the reconstruction question is settled properly, I shall vote the other ticket.

RIOT AT A "SPIRITUAL" MEETING.

A Notorious "Colonel" Goodwin Beaten by an Excited Mob.

A MEDIUM NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

From the New York World.

A most intense excitement was occasioned by the proceedings at a Spiritualist meeting held last night at No. 814 Broadway, presided over by the notorious "Colonel" Goodwin, whose practices were exposed during a trial in the County Special Sessions on Saturday last. At the meeting which was held at No. 814 Broadway, a medium named Mrs. Van Winkle, a Miss Ella Van Winkle, claiming to be a spiritualist, was announced to give an exhibition, similar to that given by the late Mrs. Goodwin in this city some time ago. After an examination by a committee of ladies Mrs. Van Winkle was seated with cords and placed in a close cabinet, which was then locked. The lady was to give a signal, when the cabinet would be opened and she would come out. After she had remained in the cabinet some time the audience became impatient to have the cabinet opened, fearing that something had happened to her. The cabinet was then opened, and the lady was found lying on the floor, apparently dead. She was then taken to a hospital, and it is alleged that she is now recovering.

Masses move slowly, and it is hard to say how much time may elapse before people generally take a different view of the matter. The existing regime may go on until the contraction of the currency brings "hard times" to every door. The masses move slowly, and it is hard to say how much time may elapse before people generally take a different view of the matter. The existing regime may go on until the contraction of the currency brings "hard times" to every door. The masses move slowly, and it is hard to say how much time may elapse before people generally take a different view of the matter. The existing regime may go on until the contraction of the currency brings "hard times" to every door.

THE TARIFF AND OTHER TAXATION.

During the fiscal year ending with Saturday last, the revenue of the United States Government exceeded one hundred million dollars. The general policy of Congress is to maintain the present rates of direct, and increase the rates of indirect, taxation. The Revenue Commission has been reduced to a mere advisory body. The House of Representatives, under the leadership of Senator Stanford and Mr. Stevens, seems inclined to insist on maintaining the present rate of taxation. Sound economic theory would urge a reduction of the rate of taxation, and for the sake of the revenue, a reduction of the exorbitant duties upon foreign goods. They seem more likely to be increased than diminished.

RENTS IN WALL STREET—SOME FAMOUS FIGURES.

New York City, Oct. 10. The rent in Wall Street is a question which has been discussed for some time. The high rents of ten years ago appear trifling when compared with the present rates; and hence one may well wonder how the rents of ten years ago could have been so high. The rent in Wall Street is a question which has been discussed for some time. The high rents of ten years ago appear trifling when compared with the present rates; and hence one may well wonder how the rents of ten years ago could have been so high.

THE INCREASE OF RENTS, WHICH IS AN ILLUSTRATION, PREVALS THROUGHOUT A CERTAIN RANGE OF BUSINESS LOCALITIES.

This includes Wall Street and Broadway, for one thing, and the latter thoroughfare, also the streets adjacent to it. The term "Wall Street" embraces several adjacent streets, into which it has poured its money current, and elevated them into equal value. One of these is Broadway street, which the writer remembers twenty-five years ago as a metropolitan Sleepy Hollow, where the winds sighed lightly through the trees, and the only sound was the sound of the clock exchange market, a sound which is now being replaced by the sound of the money market, and at others is a rush of success.

A FAMOUS OUTRAGE WAS PERPETRATED ON THE 21st INST. BY A DISCHARGED FUGITIVE.

Three ruthless living nakes, entered his house, hauled him out of bed, and with knives, hacked off his fingers, and then threw a log fire in the fireplace, and then threw him out, and holding him there until morning. His housekeeper found him burning to a crisp. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Its Proposed Annexation to the United States.

Hon. James W. Taylor's Plan for Annexation and Reasons Therefor.

The House of Representatives adopted the following resolution on the 28th of March, 1890:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House a statement of the trade of the Provinces of British North America, and especially Canada, in 1884 and 1885, respectively, the values being estimated in gold, and specifying what proportion of such trade was with the United States, and what articles, if any, were exclusively exported to the United States; also, the tariff laws now in force in Canada, with a statement of the nature and extent of the changes made therein since 1854; also the returns of the Canadian census for 1881, illustrating their value and importance, and the results of the survey of the St. Lawrence River, American commerce, together with such general information as may be of use to the United States in its possession, and may assist in correctly estimating the trade resources of the said provinces, and their relation to the trade and productions of the United States.

In response to this resolution, Secretary McCulloch has transmitted to Congress an elaborate report, prepared by Hon. J. W. Taylor, of this city, who is a special agent of the Treasury Department. Mr. Taylor argues in favor of a union of the United States and British America, and this portion of his report we append:

UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

I cannot resist the conclusion that events have presented to the people and Government of the United States the opportunity of a union of the United States and British America. Let me rather say, have developed the opportunity of a union of the United States and British America. Let me rather say, have developed the opportunity of a union of the United States and British America. Let me rather say, have developed the opportunity of a union of the United States and British America.

AN ACT FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE STATES OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA EAST, AND CANADA WEST, TO THE UNITED STATES.

Section 1. That the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, be and they are hereby annexed to the United States of America, and shall be and they are hereby included within the limits of the United States of America, and shall be and they are hereby included within the limits of the United States of America.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

Section 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America. Section 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

SECTION 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

Section 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America. Section 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

SECTION 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

Section 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America. Section 10. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

SECTION 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

Section 12. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America. Section 13. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

SECTION 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

Section 15. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to prepare a report on the subject of the annexation of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, to the United States of America.

I will not extend this paper by any presentation of what I regard as the great proponent of the annexation of the United States to the British Empire. I only reiterate that they have a right to demand of their present rulers two great objects, a Mediterranean to Superior, and a railway to the Pacific Ocean, and those before 1860; and I cannot believe these objects will be attained to this generation by a provincial confederation, or by the intervention of England. The United States may intervene, with regular guarantees; and if so, why will we not combine to extend an American Union to the Arctic circle?

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

PROCLAMATIONS OF THE HOSTILE POWERS.

Garibaldi's Speech to the Soldiers.

THE KING OF SAXONY TO HIS SUBJECTS. DANZIG, June 16, 1866. King John left the capital for the army at this afternoon, taking with him Baron von Bismarck and Herr von Radowitz. Before his departure, his Majesty issued the following proclamation:

To my faithful Saxons: A justifiable attack compels me to take up arms.

Saxons, we are treated as enemies because we remained faithful to the rights of a kindred race; because we had fast to the bond uniting the great German Fatherland; because we did not yield to the federal demands. However painful may be the sacrifices that shall impose upon us, let us go into battle courageously for the sacred cause. It is true that we are few in numbers, but God is mighty in the weak who trust in Him, and we shall not fail to receive the support of all Germany that has remained true to the Confederation.

Although I am, for the moment, compelled to yield to superior force, and separate from you, I still remain in the midst of my valiant army, with whom I shall feel in Saxony; and I hope soon to return to you, should Heaven send our arms. I firmly upon your fidelity and affection, as we have held together in happy days, we will also remain united in the hour of trial. Trust you also in me; for your prosperity ever has been, and remains, the object of my efforts. Let our motto be: "With God for the right!" JOHN.

KING WILLIAM TO THE PRESS.

BERLIN, June 19. The manifesto of King William to the Prussian people has been issued to-day, the principal passages of which are as follows: The hopes that an alliance based upon mutual esteem, and furthering the prosperity and power of Germany, would issue from the Prussian and Austrian brotherhood in arms, has been deceived. Austria has not considered Prussia as a neighbor, but as a hostile rival; and has drawn the Federal Princes into a breach of the Confederation. The humiliation of Prussia has been the watchword of her enemies, but the spirit of 1813 lives in the Prussian people. Her opponents deceive themselves if they imagine Prussia to be paralyzed by discussions at home. Before the enemy she disappears; and henceforth all her efforts are directed to another standard.

The manifesto lays stress on the fact that Prussia, England, France and Russia, made great efforts to effect a peaceful settlement, and proceeds: "We are compelled to fight for existence. We must fight for life and death against those who resist us—the Prussia of the great Frederick and the Prussia of the great Napoleon. We are determined to conquer. Tell the foreign armies that it is vainly on their part to think themselves invincible because they are organized. As for you, come with your cap, your sword, and your bayonet, and we will show you what we can do. I am proud to do with you, but usually we shall do something together. And I need not tremble cheering followed this address.

INTERNAL MANIFESTO OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sunday morning.—On the Northern and Southern frontiers of our Empire are arrayed the armies of two allied enemies of Austria, with the intention of shaking the foundation of her position as an European power. Austria sought no conquests, and bears no part of the blame for the said ill-considered complications, which, had Prussia's unhappy fate been equally disinterested, would never have arisen, and which have been brought about for the accomplishment of selfish objects, and are therefore not negotiable of a peaceful solution by any government.

The manifesto then mentions the course of the negotiations for the preservation of peace, and enumerates the acts of violence committed by Prussia; viz: The entrance of her troops in Volz; the dispersion of her troops, conveyed by the Imperial Government of the Danubius, and the movement by which Prussian troops, ten times superior in numbers, forced the Austrians to retreat. It further asserts that Prussia's attitude toward the land of German unity, by declaring her accession from the Confederation, and by proceeding with military force against the sovereign who remained true to the bonds. The following is the text of the conclusion of the manifesto:

"Therefore, the most fatal of wars, a war of Germans against Germans, has become unavoidable. For all the injury which it will entail upon families and districts, make those who have provoked it answerable before the tribunal of posterity and before the Almighty and Eternal God. I advance to the conflict with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, and with fresh and unflinching courage at the sight of my army, and valiant soldiers, who form a banner with the promise, as well as the duty of the faithful people, who look up to me as their father, and who, in the midst of the work of peace which the question of the Internal Constitution of the Empire should not have been sufficiently advanced to allow of the representatives of all my people, and I shall be with me in my prayers."

NEWS ITEMS.

—Thomas Buchanan Reed, the poet, is in trouble. Mr. Handy concluded last week not to have the Art Gallery in his new Opera House, as he had become tired of squabbles among the artists. Mr. Reed thereupon wrote some rose-colored letters, letting the art failure down in gorgeous tints, and to one of the latter, on signed Mr. Handy's name. The letter, on finding the letter in print, published a card repudiating it, and declaring it a forgery. Reed rejoins that it contains the gist of a conversation he had with Mr. Handy, and that in writing the letter and signing Mr. Handy's name, he had taken only a poetic license.

—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "I have it on authority which cannot very well be disputed, that Gov. Fenton was signally paraded for young Ketchum, and that the only reason he has not been released from the State Prison, in conformity thereto, is, that it is a desire that his return to the outside should be made to look as if it had really been a subject of consideration on the part of the prisoners."

A DUEL IN THE DARK.

After the battle of Waterloo and the fall of Napoleon to Grand, the officers of the allied armies, and especially the English, were subjected to a series of studied annoyances and insults whenever they met the veteran warriors of the proud nation they had so deeply humiliated. These intended insults generally resulted in duels, and at Paris for a time, these were of almost constant occurrence. At the hotels, theatres, cafes, restaurants, and on the public walks and drives, British officers were continually coming in contact with French officers who had served under the Man of Destiny, and then human nature, in some of its most un-

pleasant phase, would have its way. The English bore themselves with the proud, haughty air of conquerors, and the French like men who hated nearly to madness and lived only for revenge. As the latter were always ready for a quarrel—always anxious to provoke one even—it will be seen that, with such explosive materials in conjunction, something beyond peaceable manifestations had to follow. A sneer, a jeer, a jostle, or a tread upon the foot, was enough to bring forth the challenge for the fatal weapon. If the French

In these private rencontres tell the very flower of the British Army in France—the best and noblest. The more shining the mark the more shafts were aimed at it. Every effort was made by those high in authority to put an end to the nefarious work, but all to no purpose. — It was the

There were two brothers named Mervale, younger sons of an English lord, who held commissions in the British army as colonel and major respectively, entered Paris among the conquerors. The elder and superior in rank was a noble specimen of his kind—tall and commanding in per-

on, intellectual and refined, quiet, gentlemanly and prepossessing in his manners—and was universally respected and beloved by his men and his brother officers. The younger was small and slender, but possessed great strength and endurance for one of his size. His intellectual capacity, though inferior to his brother's, was quite respectable, and rather above the average. He had a retiring, unobtrusive manners, was more reserved than the other, and, though not as popular, was well liked by those

who knew him best. In personal appearance there was a marked contrast between the two. The elder had a dark complexion, black hair, hazel eyes, and a manly nose; but the younger had light hair, blue eyes, a fair skin, and was rather effeminate in appearance. The contrast, it might be said, existed in sympathy, and with a bond of fraternal love so strong that either could have died to save the other.

In tastes they differed as widely as in personal appearance. The elder, though

ar from being foppish, was very particular in dress, and though not gay himself, was fond of lively society. After the capitulation of the city, he took apartments at Maurice's famous hotel in Rue de Boulogne. The colonel went everywhere—the major no where—though the two always made it a point to meet on Sundays. Four times had they thus met, when Major Mervale received the almost crushing intelligence that his beloved brother had just been killed in a duel. He was

standing in front of his tent when the messenger arrived and somewhat abruptly communicated the startling fact. He did not speak, or utter any exclamation; but after looking the man straight in the eye for a few moments, during which time all color gradually forsook his face, till it presented a most strange and ghastly appearance, he quietly locked his two hands over the region of his heart and sunk down on the ground. Medical aid was summoned, but it was not needed. Before it arrived,

It seems that Colonel Mervale, with a couple of friends, had the evening previous been to the Theatre Francaise, and, on their return to their hotel, had stepped into one of the fashionable cafes, where

number of French officers were congratulated. A lively buzz of conversation and laughter was suddenly succeeded by a dead silence on the entrance of the Englishmen, and they were painfully made aware that every eye in the place was innocently turned upon them. This was mortifying and embarrassing, to say the least; and perhaps the best thing they could have done would have been to retreat at once, as if having entered by mistake. They did not, however, but, in default of a better plan, they turned to the

office of the regiment they were so terribly made to feel, they advanced to a table, took possession of it, and called for coffee, brandy, and the Monitor. Some ten minutes later, while Col. Mervale was sipping his coffee, chatting with his friends and glancing over the paper in his hand, apparently without taking any notice of the different parties around him, a tall, bearded officer stalked up to him from a different part of the room, snatched the journal out of his hand, threw his own

"French gentlemen who have had the proud glory of serving under the greatest of Emperors, cannot endure to see ignorant foreigners attempt to pry into the affairs of a nation too exalted for them to understand!"

This, of course, was an intended insult, designed to draw a challenge from Col

ervale. Unfortunately, it had the desire effect. Before he and his friends left the cafe that night everything was arranged for a meeting at sunrise. The Frenchman, Monsieur le Capitaine Henri Sougardette, was one of the best swordsmen in Europe; and it was only necessary for him to get his foe to challenge, by whatever means, and secure for himself the choice of weapons, to insure the death of his adversary and his own triumph. Col. Mervale crossed swords with him the next

Major Mervale had the body of his other embalmed, and procured a funeral for the purpose of accompanying it to England. After getting everything in proper train of preparation, and taking possession of the rooms of his late brother at Merriots' Hotel, he one afternoon sailed forth with a friend in quest of Capt. Songardetto. Not finding him at his lodgings, the Major diligently sought him

in his usual places of resort till after dark, I

Chuck declared as well as he was able that if there was one thing more than another he would bear in mind it would be that, and off he started—one hand coupled with reins and whip and the other pressed desperately upon the worm-infested region.

The Marlboro' stage coming in last night encountered Chuck's team in the

Chuck was sprawled on half the tailboard of his cart, vomiting, eating, etc., etc.—in short, getting relief in as many ways as did Sanchó Panza after his famous drench of balsam. It is pretty certain that no trichini effected a judgment in Chuck's internal combinations at time.

First Session.
SENATE.
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The voting shall be viva voce, and the name of a person receiving a majority of the votes cast in each House shall be entered upon the journal of each House, at a joint meeting of the two Houses. It shall be convened at 12 o'clock the following day, and if the same person is found to have received a majority, he shall be declared elected, but if the same person does not have received a majority of the votes of both Houses, or if either House

have failed to take proceedings as ably as they should, the joint assembly shall proceed to choose viva voce, and the person receiving a majority of votes, all the members present and voting, shall be declared duly elected.

d. That where a vacancy shall exist at the opening of a session of a legislature the election shall be held on the second Tuesday of the session, and if a vacancy shall occur during the session, it shall be held on the second Tuesday after its announcement.

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ment. That the Governor shall certify the election, and the Secretary of State countersign the certificates to the President of the Senate.

Mr. Brown, from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill to enclose and improve the arsenal grounds at St. Louis.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee the bill introduced on Saturday, authorizing the sale of the Govern-

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a report of the Surgeon General on the medical and surgical statistics of the war, which was adopted.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way through the military reservations to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, which was ordered printed.

A joint resolution from the House was introduced and referred to the committee on the subject.

circumstances beyond their control, and not mustered into the service for 30 days or less after actual entrance into duty shall be entitled to pay for the time during which they served without being mustered.

The army bill was then taken up. Saulsbury opposed the proposition to have a proportional proportion of the army composed of colored soldiers. It would lead to collision and blood shed. If the military of War sent negro troops to

Wade moved to amend the amendment of the Military Committee by providing for four regiments instead of two. He said that experience had shown that colored troops made good soldiers, and

they never deserted in the late war. colored troops fought just as well as white troops, and both fought well. At the close of the war the white troops deserted in large numbers, but the colored troops stood faithfully by their officers. As to the prejudice against negroes, he did not believe in consulting the tastes of insurrectionists on that point. "I am people named troops among them (Wade) believed in sending just such companies as the Government saw fit to send."

Mr. WILSON suggested that Mr. Wade attach his amendment by making it three instead of four regiments of colored troops.

Mr. WADE accepted the modification,

His amendment was agreed to by yeas 104, nays 4.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that officers of the war army entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, may be relieved by the government, held by them, whether in the regular volunteer service, at the time such awards were received.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the 17th section a provision that

Secretary of War be authorized to appoint non-enlisted men and cause to be employed as many hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the medical department of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike from the fifth section of the bill after the words, "the regiments of ten companies each," the words "of colored men to be designated as U. S colored" troops. This was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the words "forty paymasters" and insert "paymasters," which was agreed to. Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment so that in the selection of officers to be appointed under the provisions of the act, officers of the regular army have commanded volunteer troops be counted as officers of the regular army, which was adopted. Mr. CONNOR offered a proviso to the fifth section that the provision requiring the disposition of the appointments from the

